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1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
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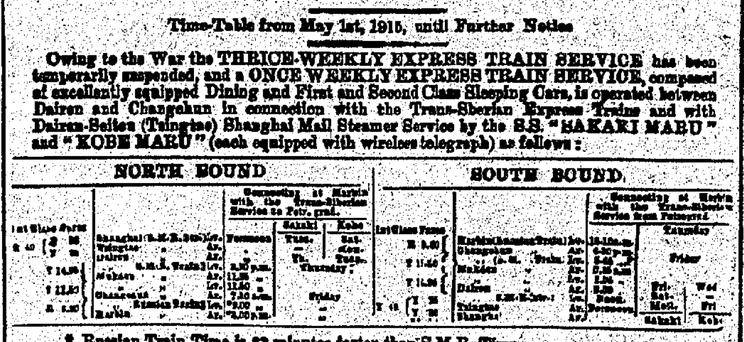
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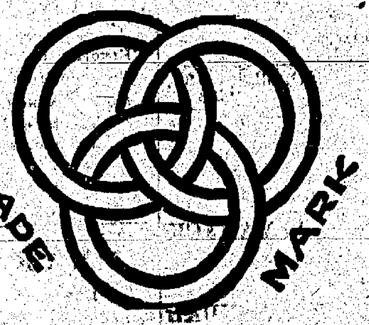


17665—{a The Sparkling Moselle Kline-Macdonough.
{b Love Moon, Waltz Song Kline-Lyric Quartette.
17805—{a Songs without words-No. 22 Sorrow Concert Orchestra.
{b " " 9 Consolation... "
17809—{a A Stein Song (Vocal) Orpheus Quartette.
{b Swing Along " "
17895—{a Success Medley (Accordion) Pietro Deiro.
{b Melody Rag " "
64190—From the land of the sky blue water (Violin) Alma Gluck.
64128—Les Farfadets (Vocal) M. Elman.
64133—O sole mio (Vocal) de Gorgorza.
74293—Nocturne, op. 15 F. Maj. (Pian forte) de Pachmann.
74400—Tosca-Vissi d'arte ... (Vocal) Frances Alda.
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COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held in the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., general managers, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. R. Shewan (Chairman of Directors) presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace, A. H. Skelton directors), H. R. B. Hancock, M. S. Northcote, and A. A. Cordeiro (shareholders) and J. A. Young (acting secretary).

THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

The CHAIRMAN said—With your permission we will take the report and accounts now before you as read. As we foretold this time last year, we did not have such an exceptionally good year in 1916 as we did in 1915, but, considering the circumstances, we have done much better than we anticipated, and are able to pay the same bonus as before, which we had certainly not expected when we last addressed you. During the past year, which we began with reduced stocks of both raw and manufactured material, we had to contend with a constantly rising hemp market, while exchange, as you know, has been heavily against us the whole time. On the other hand, it was not easy to bring our customers up quickly to the new level of prices necessitated by the steady rise in the cost of raw material. Under such circumstances, the making of contracts for forward delivery of rope and cordage became a mere gamble, in which all the factors were against us, and such contracts were, therefore, avoided by us as far as we could without jeopardising relations with old customers. As for the future, hemp has this year soared to heights that would have been incredible three years ago, and although, just at the moment, prices are rather weaker, owing to difficulties over securing tonnage, he would be a bold man who would attempt to prophesy on the subject. We can only point out that we have begun this year with large stocks at what we consider safe valuations, and promise you that we shall continue to buy sparingly and closely until we can see clearly what is ahead of us. Our present prospects are good enough, and we have little fear as to our dividend, but shareholders must bear in mind that a continuance of a bonus is quite another matter, and we make no promises whatever in that respect. From the accounts you will see that all past writing-down of our investments have now been made good, and that if you approve of our proposals the Reserve Fund will stand at the respectable figure of $230,000. I ought to point out to you, while on this subject, that our investments in British and Russian War Loans show a loss at the present exchange and market prices, but these are not entirely business transactions, and I am sure you will agree with us that they can be safely left to be dealt with when the War is over and the enemies of our country have received the punishment they have invited by their crimes. I now beg to move that the report and accounts as presented to this meeting be adopted and passed, and when the motion has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer questions from shareholders.

Mr. H. P. WHITE seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and unanimously adopted without question.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. HANCOCK proposed, and Mr. CORDEIRO seconded, the re-election of Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. H. P. White, J. H. Wallace and A. H. Skelton, the retiring members of the Consulting Committee.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

AUDITORS.

On the proposal of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. SKELTON, Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of $250 each.

DONATION TO WAR CHARITIES.

The CHAIRMAN said—It is not much that this Company can do for the War, but every little helps, and a prosperous Company like ours can at least give liberally out of the money it has made under the protection of the British flag. I therefore beg to propose "That this Company give the sum of five thousand dollars to the Hongkong War Charities Fund," and have no doubt that the proposal will be cheerfully and unanimously carried by all present. Will someone kindly second?

Mr. HANCOCK seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HUNGER AND THEFT.

Three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed on a Chinese charged before Mr. Wood with stealing an electric light bracket, globe, shade and guard, from No. 104 Nathan Road, Yaumati. Defendant said he took the articles to buy food. There was a previous conviction against him.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

As the result of Police investigation, the contractor and foreman in charge of demolishing a ruined building at Yaumati, which was destroyed by fire a few months ago, were charged with manslaughter before Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday.

The facts appear to be that on Friday afternoon, a two-storey wall at the ruins of No. 87 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, on top of which five men were engaged in removing bricks, suddenly collapsed. The coolies were carried to the ground, and a woman employed below was also involved. It was found necessary to remove all six victims to the hospital and there one of the men died of his injuries. The woman is in a critical condition with a badly smashed leg.

Inspector Gerard stated that he considered the case a very serious one, as he believed the accident to be due to gross negligence on the part of the defendants.

Pending the inspection of the ruins by Mr. A. E. Wright, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department) the defendants were remanded until to-morning.

A DEAL IN ANTIMONY ORE.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, the Chief Justice disposed of two actions brought by Messrs. J. J. Lysaught and C. F. Starkey, of 2 Hotel Mansions, against a Chinese contractor, named Li Kam, to recover $1,000 each, lent the defendant for the purchase of antimony ore.

Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Haywood, solicitor, for the defendant.

The evidence given at the first hearing of the case was to the effect that the defendant approached the plaintiffs and offered to get them antimony ore at a certain price if he was furnished with the money to purchase it. A sum of $2,000 was advanced in two sums of $1,000 each by the plaintiffs for this purpose, but no ore had been delivered.

The defendant was examined, and, in answer to his Lordship, he stated that the ore had been confiscated for go-down rent.

The Chief Justice gave judgment in the first of the two cases for the plaintiff Lysaught.

Mr. Gardiner asked for a similar judgment in Starkey's claim, as the facts were the same.

The defendant objected to this course being followed, and stated that he was not satisfied with his Lordship's decision and insisted on the second case being tried.

Mr. Haywood, addressing his Lordship, said: "I will not continue to act for defendant," and left the Court.

Mr. Starkey, the plaintiff in the second case, then went into the witness-box and gave practically the same evidence as had been given by Mr. Lysaught.

His Lordship gave judgment in the plaintiff's favour.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain Cyril Peel, who has been promoted to that rank, served as a lieutenant of H.M.S. *Minotaur* on the China Station some years ago, when Vice-Admiral Jerram flew his flag on that ship. Another officer similarly promoted, Captain Radclyffe Dugmore, served several commissions on the China Station, and commanded the well-known river gunboats *Leat* and *Aimable* in succession. He was mentioned recently in despatches for good work in the North Sea and elsewhere.

JAPAN AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Japan, as one of the largest users of the Panama Canal, has asked (officially) the United States Government for some information on the subject of the use of the Canal by armed merchantmen. This is exactly what the U.S. Government feared since the German *U* boats appeared off the coasts, made use of the U.S. ports to act from against Allied liners, and is also taken to indicate that the Allies fear a virtual blockade of the United States coasts. It is obvious that President Wilson will have to do something more than write a Note on this subject. As far as can be ascertained at the moment, there is nothing in the regulations governing traffic in the Canal to prevent armed merchantmen—that is, merchantmen armed for defensive purposes only—from entering and using the Canal. The U.S. Government finds itself once more in a ticklish position, for the decision, no matter what it may be, will cut both ways in future wars in which the United States may be more vitally interested than it is in the present conflict.—*L. & C. Express.*

CHINESE LADIES' WORK FOR THE WOUNDED.

The following list of articles has been forwarded by the Chinese Ladies' Work Party, Hongkong, to the City Hall for invalided soldiers in England:—100 pillows, 130 pillow-cases, 50 prs. slippers, 150 yards bandage-material, 600 rolls bandages, 12 suits pyjamas, 4 bed-jackets, 3 knitted scarves.

The first four items were made out of material contributed by members; the remainder from material obtained from City Hall through the courtesy of Mrs. Stubb

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

The stocks of opium on March 8th were:—Patna, 316 chests; Benares, 113 chests; Malwa, 142½ chests; and Turkish and Persian, 19 chests. The importations since that date were *nil*. The exports to Shanghai and Coast ports were:—Patna, 14; Benares, 6; Malwa, 28; and Persian and Turkish, 16. In uncertified opium the Government Monopoly boiled 7 chests of Patna and 29 chests of Benares. The balance of stocks was:—27 chests of Patna and 134 chests of Benares.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market has been fairly active. There was only a small business in Ginger, and in Galangal there was no business. In Cassia Oil and Star Aniseed there was nothing doing. There was no change in Ground Nuts and Wood Oil. In other departments there is nothing to report.

IMPORTS.

Sales of 10lbs. Grey Shirtings have been effected on a small scale at advanced rates, but, generally speaking, the market is quiet. No transactions of importance are reported in Fancy Goods. Spot Mid-American is quoted at 11.74d. In Cotton Yarn the market has advanced owing to a rise in Bombay and to the increased laying down cost. The demand has been on a moderate scale for the lower counts as the higher counts are being supplied by the Japanese at low prices. The Woollens market is very dull. Quotations are:—No. 10s at $118/147. No. 12s at $130/143. No. 16s at $147/166. No. 20s. at $150/163. Arrivals, 4,000 bales. Sales, 5,000 bales. Shipments, 200. Unsold stock, 5,000 bales. Bargains, 17,000 bales.

In Raw Cottons there is still no market. There is no change to report in Metals, and business has been extremely quiet. No change in Petroleum Products.

The local Flour market is quiet, and the quotations are:—American Patent, $4.50; American Cut off, $3.60; American Straight, $3.25; Shanghai Flour, $3.30 to $3.40; Japanese 2nd Patent, $2.95. American market:—Strong and advancing.

TRAGIC DEATH AT SHANGHAI.

MR. H. B. STEWART DIES SUDDENLY DURING VOLUNTEER MANŒUVRES.

Mr. Henry Bean Stewart, 2nd Lieutenant in the Shanghai Scottish and Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, suddenly fell down dead on March 3rd while directing his men in some field exercises. When they were within a few hundred yards of their immediate goal he gave the signal to stop. Eye-witnesses say that, instead of blowing his whistle he whistled with his mouth and immediately fell forward. When he was picked up life was found to be extinct.

Mr. Stewart was born in Australia about 46 years ago (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) and came to the Far East in the late nineties in connection with the China Inland Mission for which he went to Hunan, where he served most of the time until 1905. In that year he left the China Inland Mission to join the Central China Religious Tract Society in Hankow for which he did excellent work for three years, until, in 1909, he left on holiday and went to Australia and England. In the latter part of 1909 he returned to China as the Central Treasurer of the London Missionary Society, going to reside in the mission's compound at Medhurst College. Here he made many friends and was an esteemed colleague until in the summer of 1915 he became the first Secretary of the newly-formed British Chamber of Commerce. In 1906 he married Dr. Agnes Lillie Cousins, of the London Mission, who did fine work in Hankow, and whom he leaves to mourn his loss with two little daughters.

Mr. Stewart was a most energetic man and added to his secretaryship of the British Chamber of Commerce, that of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the treasurership of the St. Andrew's Society. He was an excellent referee both at hockey and football and was generally well-known locally in the world of sport.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CANTON HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

It is officially announced that the restriction against ocean steamers entering the Harbour limits of Canton between sunset and sunrise is withdrawn. The special Regulations governing the movements of Guaranteed River Steamers, however, are not affected by this Notification.

OPIUM IMPORTS FORBIDDEN IN INDO-CHINA.

The French *Journal Officiel* for December 31st, 1916, contains a Presidential Decree, dated December 27th, which provides that the prescriptions of the French Law of July 12th, 1916 (relating to the importation, sale, and use of poisonous substances, particularly opium, morphine, and cocaine) are to be applied in Indo-China, including the territory of Kuang-Chow-Wan, except in so far as regards the trade in and use of opium, other than medicinal opium.

The Decree, which is to come into force on the date of its promulgation in the Colony, contains measures intended to effect the gradual suppression of the use of opium in Indo-China (including the territory of Kuang-Chow-Wan.

The provisions of the Decree of June 20th, 1915, regulating the sale of morphine and similar stupefying products in Indo-China, are to remain in force, in so far as they are not contrary to the provisions of the law of July 12th, 1916.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra will play at Government House on the evening of Monday, March 19th.

The following Practices are ordered:—
Monday, March 12th, at 6 p.m.
Thursday, March 15th, at 6 p.m.

The Band Practice, ordered for Wednesday, March 14th, is hereby cancelled.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 27 Wong Shiu Poon is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his zeal in effecting the arrest of a man who had committed larceny from the person in Queen's Road Central on March 4th, 1917.

COMPANY PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, March 13th.—No. 2 Company.

Thursday, March 15th.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies and Ambulance Platoon.

Friday, March 16th.—No. 1 Company. Uniform, caps with covers, but no rifles. Armlets and Standing Order Books will be examined on these parades.

Exemption to be granted by undersigned only.

HEADQUARTERS' CLUB.

Staff-Sergeant Accountant Balcan and Chief Inspector Chinchen have offered to undertake, respectively, the duties of Treasurer and Financial Secretary. They are accordingly appointed.

All future orders for goods, labour, etc., must be made known to the Financial Secretary before being placed for execution.

LEAVE.

P.-c. 680 Fyfe is granted leave for the purpose of proceeding to the Front.

JOINED.

No. 2 Platoon.—P.-c. 470 Kitchell and P.-c. 815 J. Mahomed.

(Sgd.) E. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

10th March, 1917.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—First Aid Lecture.
Tuesday, 9 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, 9 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.
Public Vaccination at Headquarters, daily from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.
Members will attend for duty as warned.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Monday, 5 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, 5 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, 4.20 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, 4.20 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, 5.15 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, 5.15 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.

VACCINATORS.

All members who have performed Public Vaccination Duty will parade on the ground opposite the P. and O. S. N. Co. Offices on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 p.m. Dress:—Shorts, puttees, caps. Waterbottles and haversacks not required.

CANTON CONTINGENT.

All members who formed part of this Contingent will parade in Queen's College Quadrangle on Sunday, 18th inst., at 10 a.m. Dress, helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks, caps carried in haversacks, waterbottles, great coats (rolled).

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS
(Officer in charge of District).

10th March, 1917.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Commandant—Lady MAY.
Assistant Commandant—Mrs. CHURCHILL.

Members are reminded that the monthly meeting will take place on Friday, March 30th, at 10.15 a.m. A lecture will be given by Lieut.-Colonel Crisp, D.M.S., on "Medicines and their Administration." The practical work which will follow the lecture will be in charge of Mrs. Fleming and Bullock. Members are advised to bring note-books. Uniform will be worn.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS,
Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

9th March, 1917.

JAPANESE STAMPS.

The Japanese postal department has presented an album to the Emperor and another to the Crown Prince containing sets of the stamps issued to commemorate the proclamation of His Imperial Highness Prince Hirohito as Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Japan. While there were large editions printed of the lower values (writes Mr. Fred. J. Melville, in the *Daily Telegraph*), there was only a very limited number of the 10 sen stamps, said to be 50,000, and these were all sold out on the day of issue, and, indeed, were selling at a premium in Japan on that day. The *Yuraku* states that the chief post-office in Tokyo only got about 5,000, while Osaka, Kobe, and Yokohama only got about 1,500 each. The small post offices only received from five to ten copies each. Those fortunate enough to obtain copies were in many cases able to dispose of them at ten times face value on the day of issue, and since then the average price has been 1.50 yen to 2.00 yen for unused copies and 1.00 yen for used copies. The issue is much smaller than the similar set of stamps which marked the Emperor's Coronation in 1915, when 47,000,000 of the four denominations were printed, including 2,000,000 of the 10 sen.

BISHOP BRENT ON AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Bishop Brent, of the Philippine Islands, speaking at the annual meeting of the Committee of Women's Work, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Tufton-street, S.W., said that with regard to American opinion on the war Britain need have no fear. The heart of America was all right, even though at times her head was a bit wrong. America's attitude was misjudged by many people in England because she was not understood.

FAREWELL TO THE MEN FOR THE FRONT.

A HEARTY "SEND OFF" TO THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

Hongkong's "send-off" to the Volunteer Contingent for active service in the great war was characterised by a warmth and enthusiasm worthy of the occasion.

DINNER IN HONGKONG HOTEL.

The celebration began with a dinner in the Hongkong Hotel, where upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down a simple but enjoyable repast in keeping with the times. The menu was printed on cards bearing an appropriately military design, the work of Mr. H. W. Bird, architect, and was as follows:—

Oxtail Soup.

Fried Sole. Tartare Sauce.

Fillet of Chicken and Truffles.

Roast Saddle of Lamb.

Omelette en Surprise.

Dessert. Coffee.

The Chief Justice, Sir W. Rees Davies, presided, and was supported on his right by his Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.; Mr. C. Montague Ede, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, and Mr. H. Green; and, on the left, by Commodore Sandeman, R.N., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Victoria, the Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C.; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. F. A. Loughlin, Colonel Currie, R.G.A., and Dr. Moore. The croupiers were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., (Colonial Secretary) and Lieut. Higby, H.K.R.V.

The following were the guests:—

Allan, Dr. Dalmahoy	May, G. T.
Bisseker, F. D.	McCann, J. S.
Brand, R. A.	Miskin, G.
Brawn, A. O.	Mitchell, E. J. R.
Brutton, G. K. Hall	Moore, Dr.
Chapman, A. F.	Murphy, L. N.
Cheesman, A. G.	Mycock, C.
Cocks, E. C.	Purves, D. J.
Croucher, N. V. A.	Railton, M. L.
Cullen, F.	Robitson, G. A.
Cuthill, G. H.	Robson, W.
England, J. C.	Ross, L.
Farmer, W. R.	Rosser, A. J. W.
Fyfe, A. A.	Sewell, G. W.
Green, H.	Smith, Crowther
Greenhill, L. S.	Smith, W.
Hegarty, H. G.	Smyth, F. R.
Henderson, M. J.	Stapleton, W. H.
Hill, W.	Summers, C. H.
Hurle, B. R.	Taylor, T.
Jones, H. I.	Watkins, C.
Leufestey, F. P.	West, H.
Macdonald, A. G. M.	Whyte, L. M.
Mason, C. Fairbrother	Young, A.

After dinner, the Chairman proposed "The King," which was pledged with enthusiasm, the company joining in singing the National Anthem.

The Chairman afterwards proposed "Our Guests," and, in doing so, said—Your Excellency, my Lord Bishop, and gentlemen, I am not going to inflict upon you anything like a lengthy speech. There are greater attractions elsewhere, and I know we are all longing to participate in the enjoyment about to be furnished to us by the Bandman Opera Company. I deem it a great honour to be the spokesman of Hongkong men in bidding god-speed to our guests to-night, and in conveying our hearty good wishes to them in the venture which they have undertaken. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you are setting out on a noble pilgrimage—to help in the final task of crushing for ever the most barbarous foe of freedom and of civilisation. I use the words "final task" advisedly, as our ultimate success is now absolutely assured. (Cheers.) The tide has turned—"the flowing tide is with us"—and you, gentlemen, will come in on the crest of the wave. (Cheers.) The list of guests is indeed significant. It is representative, I think, of all interests in the Colony. The large commercial houses are represented to a remarkable extent. Medicine takes its place; law is also represented; and, as one who loves the field of athletics, I am glad to see that so many of the men who are offering their services are connected with all forms of athletics in this Colony. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, depend upon it that the prowess that stands a man so well in the cricket field, the football field, and various other spheres of sport, will stand him in good stead in the field of battle. (Cheers.) You remember the remarkable words of the great Duke of Wellington—that "the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." (Cheers.) If I were asked to suggest to you a watchword for your venture, I would say that it should be *Imperium et libertas*—for country and freedom. This is a war waged for freedom and to uphold the rights of small nations against Prussian tyranny and a fiendish hypocrisy. (Cheers.) It is a battle for justice and right, which are bound to prevail; for

Right is Right, since God is God,
And Right is bound to win:
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

(Cheers.) To fight with such ideas as an inspiration is a noble mission, gentlemen, and rest assured that posterity will owe a great debt of gratitude to the youth of Britain in these critical days. (Cheers.) We shall watch your movements with the keenest interest. (Hear, hear). That some of you will attain distinction in the field and come back with decorations to us we feel assured—(cheers)—and on the consummation of your efforts we will welcome you back with such a Hongkong "tiger" as would drown the last echo of the battlefield. (Cheers). Your Excellency and gentlemen, I ask you to drink, with musical honours and every possible enthusiasm, the health of our departing guests.

The toast was honoured with the utmost enthusiasm, the company engaging in lustily singing "For they are jolly good fellows."

The Chairman intimated that the Hongkong Club had kindly thrown open their doors to their guests, up till an early hour in the morning, irrespective of whether they are members of the Club or not. (Applause).

In response to an almost universal demand,

Mr. L. N. Murphy replied on behalf of the Guests. He said—I do not know why I should be asked to reply to the toast or how I am to make a speech, as up to a few hours ago I was under the impression that I was coming here as a host. When I found I was to be a guest I could not do any work, and now I cannot speak. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, I think we are rather lucky in getting away, even after a period of two years and eight months. (Hear, hear.) As a sample, twenty-five men in our office wanted to go, and out of these twenty-five only two have been released. I feel that we who are going have undertaken a great responsibility, and we shall discharge it to the best of our ability. (Applause.) You who are not able to go rely upon us, and we shall endeavour to merit your confidence now that we have got what we wanted. (Applause.) I would just ask you to drink another toast—the health of our Hosts.

This toast was also enthusiastically pledged.

Mr. F. A. Loughlin, in response to calls for a speech, said—I have done nothing at all to merit this honour. I have been told to do what I have done. Most of the credit is due to Mr. Miskin. He has done a great deal for the movement. (Applause.) I am sorry I cannot go with you. I am told I am half-blind—(laughter)—but I am perfectly sure I could see enough to bag a Hun or two. (Laughter.) I hope the lot of you will do that. (Cheers.)

Lieutenant Higby was also called on, and contented himself with saying—I am most sorry I am not going with you.

At the suggestion of the Chairman the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," after which an adjournment was made to the Theatre Royal.

During the proceedings the orchestra of the Hongkong Hotel discoursed a programme of music, which included a number of popular choruses, in which the company joined with great heartiness.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THEATRE ROYAL.

Immediately following the dinner an entertainment took place in the Theatre Royal, at which there was an attendance of some 400 or 500. The function took the form of a smoking concert, the auditorium being arranged with tables, round which were seated hosts and guests. The interior of the Theatre was gaily decorated with flags, bunting and pot plants, a prominent feature being a huge Union Jack, which was hung from the "flies" to the centre of the stage. The entertainment was provided by the Bandman Opera Company, who arranged at short notice an enjoyable vaudeville programme which contained several items especially appropriate to the occasion and met with a very cordial reception, encores being frequent.

THE COLONY'S "GOD-SPEED."

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, in an interval in the proceedings, briefly addressed the guests. He said:—As the representative on the Legislative Council of the commercial community of Hongkong, from which the contingent we are entertaining to-night is drawn, I have the honour—and I esteem it a very great honour—to utter the last few words of public farewell to the men who are going to the front. I cannot help feeling—and I have no doubt the feeling is shared by the bulk of this audience—that this is an occasion which ought to have been celebrated eighteen months ago. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, it has come at last, and we rejoice that it has come, but it must not be forgotten that already from this Colony there have gone Home on the same mission close upon 300 men. (Cheers.) Comparisons are odious, but, lest exception should be taken to the fact that we are entertaining a contingent to-night, and that we did not entertain any previous contingent, let it be explained that that was entirely due to force of circumstances. In the first place, the first contingents went home largely in driblets and were entertained privately. In the second place, the responsible authorities—rightly or wrongly, as the case may be—thought it desirable that no public reference should be made to their departure, and therefore there was no demonstration such as this Colony would have deemed fitting in the circumstances. Therefore, we wish at the outset to associate the names of those who have gone before with those whom we are entertaining to-night. (Applause.) Without any false sentiment I can say to those who are leaving us: "There is not one in this gathering who does not envy you from the bottom of his heart." (Hear, hear, and applause.) There are many who are detained here unavoidably, who have already cleared their names from any suspicion of reluctance to go Home in order to fight their country's battles; there are others whose health will not permit them to go; but the hearts of all are with you who are going to take a share in the greatest war that has ever been known in the history of the world. You go to show that Right must triumph over Might, that treaties cannot be trampled upon, that small nations cannot be crushed, that defenceless women and children cannot be brutally murdered in cold blood on land and sea, that all that has been built up by common consent for the regulation of warfare on civilised lines cannot be demolished with impunity, and that everything associated with what has grown to be known as Prussian militarism must be utterly destroyed now and for ever for the future peace of the world. (Cheers.) Further, we envy those who are leaving us because they are going to participate in the closing scenes of this titanic struggle. (Applause.) I do not say that the war is already won, but I do say that the end is now in sight. (Applause.) I believe there are men among those going Home now who may have the honour of marching into Berlin. (Cheers.) It may even be that they will not be compelled to fight their way there, for I believe the day is not far distant when the enemy will be glad to allow the Allies' Armies to march there unmolested. (Cheers.) May that day be soon! The world is sick to death of this welter and waste of blood and human life, but we British people are more determined than ever each day that passes that we will not relinquish this struggle until it is made impossible for any such war to occur again. (Applause.) We owe it to the sacred dead, whose bones lie bleaching on the battle-fields of France and other parts of the far-flung battle-line, to make sure that their sacrifices will not have been in vain. (Cheers.) Hongkong testifies to-day that this is her determination equally with the rest of the Empire. (Cheers.) I will not detain you, gentlemen, with a lengthy speech, because I do not wish to interfere with the enjoyment provided, and we do not wish to dwell too much upon the serious side of such a venture as this; but I and those for whom I speak wish to assure you from the bottom of our hearts, with all sincerity and in very truth, that, where you win honour—as we believe you will—and add lustre to your name—as we are certain you will—Hongkong will share in that honour and lustre. (Applause.) And if you should fall or suffer, and lie wounded on a bed of pain, we wish you to remember in your hour of agony that Hongkong shares it with you. (Applause.) Hongkong is not given to displays of emotion; we are apt to hide our feelings deep within our hearts and expose only a surface expression to those who come and go; but beneath all this there is a depth and sincerity of feeling that occasionally breaks forth above the surface, and this meeting is an instance of this. In the annals of the Colony this night will long rank as one to be remembered. (Applause.) In the name of the Colony I wish you God-speed, good luck, and *au revoir*. (Cheers.)

The audience then sang "For they are jolly good fellows."

At the close the audience joined in heartily singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King." Thus ended a demonstration of goodwill and good wishes which will long live in the memories of all privileged to participate in it.

For the success which attended the entire proceedings thanks are chiefly due to Mr. C. H. P. Hay, who had very little time in which to make the arrangements and worked extremely hard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HOT AIR" SEASON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—We endorse the remarks made by "Anonymous," under date of the 8th inst., and in pursuance of his scheme, we would suggest the following fines for the efforts which appear in to-day's issue, namely:—

"Silver Bullet"	$10.00
"B. James" (not "Benjamin")	25.00
"K"	2.00
"Benjamin James"	1.00 (minimum)
This	5.00 (enclosed herewith)

We are, sir, Yours faithfully,
"REFRIGERATORS."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I suggest that the Irish and Welsh people resident in the Colony be invited to co-operate in the celebration of St. George's Day? These communities are not sufficiently large to permit of them making any organised attempt to celebrate their own national days, and they might like to join with the English—at any rate for this year, when the main object of any celebration decided upon must necessarily be to raise funds for war purposes. The advantages to be derived from such an arrangement would far outweigh, I think, any sentimental objection that might be raised to it on the ground that the festivities would lose their special significance. After all, it is most important in these times to show that we are all members of one great family. The Irish and Welsh people might make themselves responsible for certain parts of the programme, whatever that programme may be; they could wear their national dress and flaunt their own emblems and incidentally do a very great deal towards gathering in a substantial financial harvest. I commend the suggestion to the consideration of the meeting on Monday afternoon.—Yours, etc.,

THE MORE THE MERRIER.

RACING IN WAR TIME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I had not intended troubling you further, but I now find it rather too difficult to refrain from pointing out the fact that "Silver Bullet" utterly fails to realise the enormous difference between Great Britain and her little Colony of Hongkong.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George to which he refers was addressed to an assembly of British subjects in the homeland. Such a speech could not be delivered here to others than those of British nationality, who form a very small percentage of the population.

Most of the persons "who would not otherwise have contributed," to whom I referred in my first letter, are persons who are in the same position as would have been "Silver Bullet" (assuming him to be a British subject) had he resided, say, in Japan at the time of her last war. He would not then have owed any *duty* to contribute towards the war funds of Japan. Neither, as a temporary resident in Canton, does he now owe any duty to contribute towards the finances of China.

The fact that the holding of the recent Race Meeting was the cause (as it was hoped and expected it would be) of funds being obtained from persons who would not have otherwise contributed, is, therefore, very far from being evidence that those who do owe a duty to Great Britain have not done, and are not doing, their "bit."—Yours, etc.,

C. D. WILKINSON.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 10th.

THE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—We have lately had some enquiries from China and the East, in effect as follows:—

If one is returning home, and is desirous of taking with him his household silver, and gold ornaments or Chinese or Japanese ware, or other ornaments, all of which have been in use, can these be taken to a home port free, or are they now taxed?

We have to say that all household goods which have been in domestic use for a period of not less than a year can be brought into this country free, providing the owner makes a sworn declaration to that effect. H. M. Customs have forms for this purpose, as per specimen enclosed.

If the goods do not accompany the owner as his baggage, but are shipped as cargo, the Bill of Lading issued by the Steamship Co. must describe the packages as containing "Personal and household effects only." Articles such as furniture, china, etc., are admitted under the above description, and must not be separately described on the Bill of Lading. These particulars derived from our actual experience will doubtless be of interest to many of your readers.—Yours faithfully.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, Cornhill, London, February 1st.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE PEAK TRAMS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—This morning (and a Sunday, too) travellers by the Peak Tram had the edifying spectacle of seeing two of His Majesty's Petty Officers turned out of the central part of the car and told to go to the back seats. As it happened, ladies and gentlemen were occupying most of the four front seats and the one seat at the back, the remaining two back seats being filled with Chinese. The central portion of the car was absolutely empty. Mr. Clarke, of the General Managers, happened to be on the car and upheld the action of the Ticket Collector. Naturally, there is a rule, law, ordinance, etc., prohibiting soldiers and sailors from using the central part of the car and the waiting-rooms, and it is apparently rigidly upheld, whereas the rule about smoking in the central part of the car is broken daily.

I would suggest that the rule be immediately rescinded or, if the Directors still think it necessary to keep such an offensive rule in force, to have the seats of the elect so marked to prevent soldiers or sailors from placing themselves in an invidious position.—Yours faithfully,

G. TISDALL.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1917.

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JUST RECEIVED:

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SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE

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BRITISH MANUFACTURE

BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

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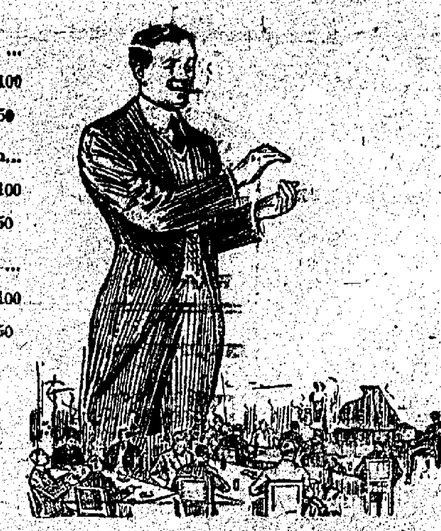
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No. 3, Large ... $4.50 per 100 or 2.30 „ 50

No. 4, Medium... $3.60 per 100 or 1.85 „ 50

No. 5, Small $3.20 per 100 or 1.65 „ 50

Ask your tobacconist for a tin at once.

Known all over the world as the most popular Egyptian Cigarette of to-day.

An absolutely first quality Cigarette.

Recommended by all connoisseurs.

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UNFADEABLE—FABRICS.

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POWELL'S FURNISHING DEPT.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

1917-18.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 A.M. on the 20th March, 1917, from persons desirous of Supplying BEEF, MUTTON, FOWLS, PORK, BREAD, CHEESE, PURE COW'S MILK, AERATED WATERS, ICE, and other Provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Sealed Tenders will also be received for Coal (Akaike and Yubari).

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,
Deputy Surgeon-General.

R. N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1917 390

G. R.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and LIGHTERAGE for Admiralty coaling for a period of 12 months certain from the 1st April, 1917.

Forms for tendering can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and Tenders should be lodged in the Commodore's Office not later than NOON on the 16th March, 1917.

A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the Tender.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [380

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 12th inst., at 5.15 P.M., in the CITY HALL, to consider the best method of celebrating

"ST. GEORGE'S DAY"

with a view to raising further funds for BRITISH WAR CHARITIES.

All interested are earnestly invited to attend. [373

NOW READY.

THE

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AND

CHRONICLE

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1917

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the Transaction of Business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, SATURDAYS included.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1917. [370

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Public and to those whom it may concern that MR. N. EMANUEL ALLAYA has This Day taken over our Business of Storekeepers, &c., including the Goodwill, and will henceforth carry on the said Business under the same style or Firm name, and our interest and responsibility in the said concern will Cease on and after that date.

THE PARSEE TRADING CO.,
Proprietors.

Canton, 1st March, 1917. [371

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SECOND OFFICER,	Wages	£31.0.0.
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386

WANTED.

LESSONS in English in exchange for Lessons in Japanese. A good opportunity for Englishman who wishes to learn Japanese and would be willing to give English Lessons in return.

Apply— "T."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [387

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. 374

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. 381

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917. [382

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1917. [388

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of $2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Institution Rooms, King's Buildings, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1917, at 9 P.M.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.
[376

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT, DEFERRED (OR TONTINE) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

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(3) To Make a good INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or
(4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions. [162

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [109

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FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings. 97

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102

TO LET.

GODOWN a Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square Moderate rent

For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office [86

TO LET.
From 1st May

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co [69

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FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

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KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

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Alexandra Buildings. [291

TO LET.

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OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
"THE RETREAT," No. 58, THE PEAK.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

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TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Furnished.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished)
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.
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8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett, Furnished for 5 or 6 months.
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TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. 30

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. 88

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

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HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 618. [12

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS.—At 1, Morrison Hill, on the 11th March, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. W. REYNOLDS (*née* Jennie Frances Cooke), a daughter. [391

MARRIAGE.

BREWITT-TAYLOR—ELLIS.—At Hampstead, on January 27th, RAYMOND BREWITT-TAYLOR, M.B., younger son of C. H. BREWITT-TAYLOR, of China, to EVELYN, youngest daughter of HENRY ELLIS, of Potter's Bar.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMITH.—On 21st January, Commander CECIL DE LA MARE GOLDSMITH, R.N.R., British Vice-Consul at Madeira, late commanding P. and O. s.s. *Simla*.

MANGER.—At Stockhill, Gillingham, Dorset, on January 24th, ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, formerly of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co., Hongkong, aged 68 years.

SUTCLIFFE.—At Theale, near Reading, on January 29th, EDWIN SUTCLIFFE, of Leek, Staffordshire, and late of Manila, aged 59 years.

SEEL.—At "Fernholme," Lower Broughton, Manchester, in his seventieth year, JOSEPH SEEL, late of Messrs. John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd.

STEWART.—At Shanghai, on March 3rd, HENRY BENN STEWART, Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, aged 46 year

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 12TH MARCH, 1917.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

THE report of the Commission, which was appointed last year to inquire into the origin and inception of the Dardanelles Expedition, goes a long way towards exonerating Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL from the charge of having forced upon his colleagues in the Cabinet an ill-considered venture in defiance of the warnings of his expert advisers at the Admiralty. It is true that Mr. CHURCHILL was responsible for suggesting the Expedition, but there were admittedly powerful reasons, of a military and political nature, to justify him in this course. The Expedition was originally undertaken to create a diversion in favour of the Russians, and "in this respect it was fairly successful." Another aspect was the importance attached to its effects in the Balkans. Although it did not secure Bulgaria's neutrality, "it can scarcely be doubted that, but for the Expedition, Bulgaria would have joined the Central Powers earlier, and also that a large force of Turks, which might have been employed in other theatres of war, was for a long time immobilised." Therefore, while the objective, namely, the forcing of the Straits and the reaching of Constantinople, failed, "it would be an exaggeration to say that the Expedition, considered as a whole, was a complete failure." It is only when the methods by which it was sought to attain the object in view come to be considered that ground for adverse criticism is furnished. From the outset the desirability of carrying out combined naval and military operations seems to have been recognised. At all events, when the project, which was first mooted on November 24th, 1914, came up for re-consideration on January 2nd, 1915, "Lord KITCHENER declared that troops were not available." The War Council's acceptance of this statement is described as "unfortunate," because "investigation would have revealed otherwise." At that time, however, Lord KITCHENER occupied "a unique position." In the words of Mr. CHURCHILL, he "absolutely dominated our counsels. His decisions were invariably accepted as final. Scarcely anyone ever ventured to argue with him." Nobody who remembers the implicit faith which the whole nation reposed in the professional capacity of the late Secretary of State for War will doubt that this represented the actual position. The fall of any statesman who ventured to engage in a conflict with such a popular idol would have been a foregone conclusion. In these circumstances the only choice lay between a purely naval action and the abandonment of the whole project. In view of Russia's appeal, apart altogether from the enormous advantages which the forcing of the Dardanelles offered, it was almost impossible to refrain from making some effort, and the alternative of sending some of our older warships to carry out a bombardment was adopted. In discussing the subject some time back in the House of Commons, Mr. CHURCHILL complained that he did not receive from his technical advisers that assistance which he considered himself entitled to expect. The Commission find that neither Admiral FISHER nor Admiral WILSON objected to the course pursued, because they regarded the operations "as experimental only." The Commission are unable to concur in Admiral FISHER'S view that it was his duty, if he differed from Mr. CHURCHILL, to maintain silence at the Council or resign. The adoption of any such principle would "impair the efficiency of the public service." They add that "there was an obligation, first on Mr. CHURCHILL, next on Mr. ASQUITH, and finally on the other members of the War Council to insist on a clear expression of expert opinion on a naval action alone, because the chances of surprise by amphibious attack offered such great military and political advantages that it would be mistaken and ill-advised to sacrifice them by a hasty and purely naval attack, which could not in itself secure the desired objects."

The critical stage in the whole operations, however, was reached by the decision on February 16th to mass troops in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. Time was then all important, and no compromise was possible between vigorous combined operations to secure success and the abandonment of the whole adventure, if the experiences gained during the bombardment were unsatisfactory. Four days later, however, Lord KITCHENER, "without informing Mr. CHURCHILL," cancelled the arrangements for dispatching a part of the military force which it had been decided to send to the East, and the consequent delay of three weeks in the dispatch of the troops "gravely compromised the probability of the success of the original attack by land forces and materially increased the difficulties of the final attack." The Commissioners are of opinion that Lord KITCHENER did not sufficiently avail himself of the services of his General Staff, with the result that he undertook more work than it was possible for one man to do, thereby "causing confusion and want of efficiency." It is, of course, greatly to be regretted that Lord KITCHENER'S untimely death in the service of his country made it impossible for him to submit any statement in his own defence. Everything possible, however, has been done, we are assured, to ascertain his views and intentions by examining records and inquiring from his close associates, and only "the necessity of doing justice to the living as well as to the dead impelled the Commission to reveal completely Lord KITCHENER'S action in connection with the Dardanelles." When it was decided, in deference to the opinion of the naval and military experts on the spot, to abandon the naval attack after the bombardment of March 18th, the whole position—say the Commissioners—should have been reconsidered, and a special meeting of the War Council should have been summoned by the Premier for that purpose. Instead of that course being taken, however, there was no meeting of the War Council between March 18th and April 14th, although in the meantime important land operations were being undertaken. This was "a serious omission." We have probably not yet heard the last of the matter, however, for Mr. ASQUITH has given notice of his intention to ask for an early discussion of the Report and for the publication of the evidence on which it is purported to be founded.

We are asked to remind our readers of the "St. George's Day" meeting to be held in the City Hall this afternoon at 5.15 o'clock.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 24th February, amounted to 57,362 tons and the sales to 48,859 tons.

Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E., Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration, has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai.

Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "Animal and Plant Survivals and Oddities in the Far East," at the Helena May Institute on Thursday, March 29th, at 5.30 p.m. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Yung, who arrived on Friday from Shanghai, are staying at the King Edward Hotel. They will be in the South for a couple of months, spending their honeymoon. Mr. Yung is the second son of Mr. Yung Wing, ex-Minister to Washington and Spain.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1917.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EDITION.

The Directory and Chronicle is now on sale in all the principal ports and cities of the Far East, and can be obtained through any of the leading booksellers or upon direct application to the office of "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS." "Good wine needs no bush," and this work, which has appeared annually for the past fifty-five years, is now so well known that little need be said in its recommendation. Years ago it was universally pronounced to be the cheapest work of its kind anywhere published; it still retains that reputation. It is being constantly enlarged and improved in order to keep pace with the expansion of the foreign trade interests in the Far East. It is now a royal octavo volume, of nearly 2,000 pages, and, in addition to trade statistics, descriptive articles, details of firms and classified lists of trades and professions, it contains an alphabetical list of more than 20,000 foreign residents, arranged, with the initials as well as the surnames, in strictly alphabetical order so that any name can be found instantly. The information given in the Directory is carefully revised each year. No pains are spared to make it as complete as possible, and the amount of labour involved may be estimated from the fact that during the past few years entries have been annually received and checked from nearly 15,000 firms. New sections have been added to the Directory this year for Zamboanga, in the Philippines, Lungkow, and Hungchun. The maps included with the larger edition have been, as usual, specially drawn and are thoroughly up-to-date. In consequence of the heavy increase in the cost of paper this year, the price of the large volume has been advanced to $11 and of the abridged edition to $7.

THE WAR.

FOOD PROBLEMS GENERAL.

GERMANY STARVING.

LIVELINESS ON WESTERN FRONT:
BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

THE AMERICAN IMPASSE.

COUNT ANDRASSY ON END OF WAR.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ADVANCE.

OVER A FRONT OF THREE MILES.

LONDON, March 10th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* states:—We attacked and captured the village of Arles and neighbouring defences.

Our advance extends over a front of three miles. A considerable number of prisoners were taken; over 100 have been already counted. We captured four trench mortars and fifteen machine guns. Our casualties were slight.

Our aerial patrol yesterday was heavily engaged by strong hostile formation.

FIGHTING IN A SNOWSTORM.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing from Champagne on the 3rd inst., describes the recapture of the salient mentioned in a *communiqué* of the 8th inst.

He states that the German success on February 14th left them in possession of a long crest over-looking the French lines. This was strengthened by two powerful forts bristling with machine-guns.

When the French attack began the weather intervened most unexpectedly on behalf of the Boches. The heaviest snowstorm of the winter and a blizzard-like gale hampered the gunners. There was a foot of snow on the ground when the infantry emerged yesterday morning from the bottom of a ravine at the foot of the crest and started to cross the 200 yards of heavily tronched ground to the first German line. Here the occasional flash of a grenade showed that the bomb-throwers were busy clearing out dug-outs, but the Germans surrendered readily and within half an hour Frenchmen were visible on the top of the crest, having progressed 500 yards in the centre and 300 yards on the flanks, securing powerful works and a number of prisoners.

The French continued a further 300 yards when the roar of the reawakened artillery announced that a German counter-attack was developed. The enemy pushed through the barrage and engaged the French at close quarters, but were driven off after a desperate fight, principally with bombs

SEVERE ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, March 11th.

A French official report states.—There has been a severe artillery duel in Champagne, but no infantry action. Cannonade elsewhere.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 10th.

A German official report states:—

We repulsed French attacks near Baucourt, southward of Crapeaumesnil.

The positions westward of Champagneufe several times changed hands resulting in no important change in the situation. We took 55 prisoners.

Our detachments forced their way into Caurieres Wood and took 206 prisoners. The remainder of the garrison fled.

The prisoners taken at Mogyards total 1,004.

OBSTINATE NIGHT FIGHTING.

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 10th.

A French *communiqué* states:—In the Champagne sector all night long there has been obstinate fighting at some points between Butte de Mesmil and Maison de Champagne. The Germans made several attempts to recapture trenches we took in the west of that sector, but after alternate advances and retirements we finally beat back the enemy and made some progress. On the right of the sector our fire smashed up the German attacks and we maintained all our positions.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans again attacked trenches re-taken by us north of Caurieres Wood, but our immediate counter-attacks drove the enemy out of some portions of the trenches he had succeeded in entering.

We carried out several *coups-des-mains* south of Avre, notably Armancourt, where our detachments penetrated the third German trench.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY DISCOVERED AND SURPRISED.

LONDON, March 10th.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—Our gun-boats and cavalry discovered on Wednesday that the enemy was holding the line of the Diala river in some strength. We engaged the enemy on Thursday.

The enemy's defences at Ctesiphon had been most carefully prepared. It is clear that the enemy intended to hold it, and its evacuation was probably due to our rapid advance from Afife.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 10th.

A German official report states:—Russian troops, led by French officers, penetrated our lines on both sides of Prosons. A counter-attacked ejected them.

RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 10th.

A Russian official message says:—

We destroyed fortifications at Mirzonilkerine, north-west of Erzindjan.

Our scoutes have advanced 16½ miles south-west of Sakkis.

LATER.

A Russian official report states:—We attacked the Turks westward of Numichkhany, demolished works, took 53 prisoners and took possession of the town of Senne in the direction of Bidjar.

We submarined a large steamer in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus.

EXTENSIVE TURKISH WITHDRAWALS.

LONDON, March 9th.

A Russian *communiqué* shows that the Turkish withdrawal from Persia is not limited to the routes to Bagdad, but extends further north. The strength of the force is not great and the distance between the columns is enormous. For example, Sakis is eighty miles from Sinai where another force is retreating 160 miles from Hamadan.

The pursuing Russians have now covered half the distance to the frontier.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 9th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—

We threw back an enemy attack in the Mitau region.

The enemy captured here heights to the north-west of Okna.

The attacks to the west of Okna failed.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 9th.

A German official report states:—

Between the Trotus and Uz valleys we stormed the high ridge of Magyaros adjacent to the Russian positions and took 604 prisoners.

During February we lost 24 aeroplans and the enemy lost 91.

LATER.

A Russian official report states:—

Northwestward of Okna our troops are counter-attacking to regain the lost heights.

THE BLOCKADE OF GREECE

PREMIER'S TELLING RETORT.

ATHENS, March 10th.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a protest by the Athenian Bar against the blockade, says the racing depends upon the fulfilment of the Allies' demands. It would have been already raised if the anti-Ally incidents had not occurred.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

PROTEST AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, March 10th.

The business of the Manchester Royal Exchange was suspended for a few minutes yesterday for the purpose of passing a resolution on the Indian import duties.

Sir Arthur Haworth, the President, said that in answewr to a request from all the Chambers of Commerce in Lancashire, the Directors of the Exchange had consented to establish a precedent in submitting a resolution to the members, namely—"That this Exchange, while applauding the action of the Raj in raising a War Loan of £100,000,000, strongly protests against the proposed increase of duties without a corresponding increase in Excise, and urges the Imperial Government to take immediate steps to postpone such a controversial measure until the end of the war, or until the fiscal policy of the Empire has been considered and decided by the Imperial Conference as proposed by Sir William Meyer on March 1st, 1916, and confirmed by the Bill of March 7th, 1916."

A show of hands was taken, and the President announced that the resolution had been carried by 4,500 votes against 10.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT ILL.

HER CONDITION DISQUIETING.

LONDON, March 11th.

The Duchess of Connaught is ill. She was attacked by influenza on the 19th February, and measles developed on the 26th of the same month, accompanied by bronchial pneumonia. Her condition is disquieting.

DUTCH PUNCTILIOUSNESS.

BRITISH ARMED MERCHANTMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

AMSTERDAM, March 10th.

The British armed merchantman, *Princess Melita*, which called at the Hook of Holland for water, was ordered to leave in half-an-hour. The ship put out, threw her armament overboard returned and obtained supplies.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 10th.

Silver is quoted at 7 5-16ths, bear covering. Market quiet.

LONDON, March 11th.

Silver is quoted at 37⅛th. More offering. The market is dull.

IRISH HOME RULE.

THE NATIONALISTS' OBJECT.

LONDON, March 9th.

It is stated that the withdrawal of the Nationalists from the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons was decided at a Party meeting earlier in the day.

It is believed that they will now attempt to make the position of the Government untenable with a view to an election.

The *Morning Post's* Lobby correspondent thinks that Mr. Redmond is disinclined to consider favourably Mr. Asquith's proposal, as it would produce nothing tangible for months. The correspondent says he has reason to believe that the Dominion statesmen are unwilling to be drawn into British domestic politics.

The *Daily Chronicle*, in an editorial, says Mr. Lloyd George's offer was in nowise constructive. It could only irritate and therefore it would have been better if it had not been made.

The *Daily News* considers that the defect of Mr. Lloyd George's speech was in its form and spirit rather than in its contents. The Government ought to have made constructive proposals to meet the grave situation.

The *Daily Graphic* regards Mr. Lloyd George's offer as a step backward to unrest.

THE NATIONALIST MANIFESTO.

LONDON, March 10th.

Copies of the Nationalist manifesto are being sent to President Wilson and the Premiers of the Dominions.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily News* alone comment on the Irish debate, and both emphasise the Imperial aspect.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Until it is known whether the statesmen of the Dominions accept responsibility it is useless further to explore Mr. Asquith's suggestion."

The *Daily News* says:—"Resolute military government is now starkly impossible as a solution. The Dominions will not permit it. The problem of Home Rule must be in the forefront of Imperial post-war organisation."

SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

MORE DRASTIC RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

LONDON, March 10th.

Sir Edward Carson First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at the Alywych Club said we had not yet satisfactorily solved the submarine problem. The situation threatened the people's food and more drastic restrictions on imports were pending; but we would stick it to the end no matter what Germany did. He mentioned that the Germans had laid mines as far apart as the Cape of Good Hope and Colombo.

SITUATION NOT SO GRAVE.

The *Financial Times*, commenting on Sir Edward Carson's speech, says that certain known facts prove that the situation is not so grave as pessimists declare. For instance, the imports of meat for the week ending March 3rd were more than double the imports during the corresponding week last year. Dairy produce is also larger.

GENEROUS INDIAN GIFTS.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has accepted the Nizam of Hyderabad's gift of £100,000 sterling towards the anti-submarine campaign.

TWO MORE V.C.'S.

STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

LONDON, March 10th.

Captain H. W. Murray, D.S.O., of the Australian Infantry, and Sergeant E. J. Mott, of the Border Regiment, have been awarded the Victoria Cross.

Captain Murray showed most conspicuous bravery when he led a company which assaulted and captured a position and repulsed heavy counter-attacks throughout the night. He magnificently encouraged his men, headed bombing parties, led bayonet charges and carried back wounded.

Sergeant Mott showed most conspicuous gallantry and ensured the success of an attack when it was held up by machine-guns. Although wounded in the eye he struggled with, and overcame, a gunner and captured a machine-gun.

BRITISH NATIONAL SERVICE.

VOLUNTEERING NOT TO END IN MARCH.

LONDON, March 9th.

It is now stated that volunteering for national service will not end on March 31st, but will be continued indefinitely. Compulsion will only be applied as a last resort.

INDIAN JUDGESHIP.

LONDON, March 11th.

The King has approved of the appointment of Nawab Saiyad Sir Shamsulharda Puisne Judge at Calcutta High Court, in succession to Digambar, Chatterjee.

THE END OF THE WAR.

HUNGARIAN EX-PREMIER'S VIEW.

PARIS, March 10th.

Le Matin publishes a remarkable interview given by Count Andrassy, the Hungarian ex-Premier, in which the latter expressed the opinion that the war would end through general exhaustion and peace terms would be dictated by the cleverer belligerent.

Count Andrassy asserted that in this connection the Central Powers were more intelligent than the *Entente*.

He also declared that Germany had two aims: firstly, the uniting of Central Europe and the East; secondly, to become a dominant world power. The first would be attained by the present war, but in order to achieve the second Great Britain must be defeated.

Count Andrassy said he doubted the success of submarinism, and with regard to this expressed the opinion that other and slower means must be employed.

"A BLANK PEACE."

Count Andrassy declared that it would be a blank peace, without formal annexation or indemnities, but he emphasised that it was necessary that the Central Powers should control Poland and Lithuania militarily and economically, as a barrier against Russia, whose power must ultimately be broken, before Germany's world policy and plans for supremacy in the East could be fully realised.

FRENCH FOOD SUPPLIES.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, March 9th.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 296 votes to 1, following a three days' debate on food supplies, in which the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee emphasised the necessity for the Allies and neutrals economising in wheat or largely substituting other cereals.

The Chairman said that experts estimated France's wheat deficit during 1917 would be 130,000,000 bushels. The deficit in overseas supplies for France, the Allies and neutrals, it is estimated will be 200,000,000 bushels.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC FACTOR.

PARIS, March 11th.

M. Herriot, Minister of Civilian and Military Re-victualling, replying to the debate mentioned in the preceding cable, defended the food restriction measures, and forecasted the adoption of bread and milk tickets. He declared that the economic factor would prove equally as important as the military factor in deciding the war. Germany was starving and was making a last effort to escape inevitable doom.

RUSSIA'S FOOD PROBLEM.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, March 9th.

At a conference the Premier, Ministers, Members of the Duma and Municipal officials discussed the urgent food problem.

LENGTHY DEBATE IN THE DUMA.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the commander of the troops there in a proclamation, informed the inhabitants that flour supplies had not diminished. There would be ample bread if the people were moderate in their requirements.

The proclamation was due to the unrest of the poor, especially the women, who began to assemble demanding bread, but were very orderly, the use of troops not being necessary.

The Duma has been lengthily debating the food crisis.

MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

LATER.

The conference referred to above has entrusted the municipalities with the management of food supplies.

GERMAN FOOD TROUBLES.

CONFESSIONS OF THE FOOD COMMISSIONER.

AMSTERDAM, March 9th.

In the Prussian Diet the Food Commissioner declared that food difficulties were consequent on the cessation of work and the more dismal things in certain western town were attributable to a wholesale falsification of breadcards resulting in the entire food reserves being used up.

He stated that without drastic measures it would be impossible to hold out.

It is believed the town referred to is Essen where a big hunger strike was reported recently.

STARVING GERMANS CROSS DUTCH FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, March 9th.

The Maastricht newspaper *Les Nouvelles* states that 300 Germans, including 100 deserters, crossed the frontier at Limbricht and demanded bread.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

MELBOURNE, March 9th.

The dissolution of Parliament will take place on March 20th. The election will be held on May 5th.

THE KUT PRISONERS.

HUNNISH CRUELTIES.

LONDON, March 10th.

A correspondent of *The Times* gives particulars of the fate of British and Indian troops taken prisoners at Kut. He says that the officers were made reasonably comfortable during the expedition's journey to Bagdad and Constantinople but the men were driven in straggling detachments for 1,000 miles to Anatolia suffering from hunger and destitution and cruelty of the guards.

The American Consuls and missionaries helped them to the best of their ability at a few spots along the route.

The largest concentration camp is at Konia where the prisoners are hungry and insufficiently clad and sheltered.

They suffered unspeakably, and the Turkish and German officials refused to allow Americans there to assist the prisoners.

SITUATION IN AMERICA.

THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

President Wilson has convoked an Extra Session of Congress, on April 16th, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive.

It is understood that a number of American merchantmen will sail through the submarine zones and are to be immediately armed by the Government. Their names will not be published.

President Wilson convokes Congress to confirm his arming of merchantmen.

PRESIDENT WILSON ILL.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

President Wilson is ill and may have to keep to his bed for several days.

A CHECK ON GARRULITY.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

By a majority of 76 votes to 3 the Senate has passed an amendment of its Rules giving two-thirds of the members power to closure debate.

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGE

THE SENTENCES.

LONDON, March 10th.

At the Old Bailey the trial on the charge of conspiring to poison the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., was closed. Mrs. Wheeldon was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, Alfred Mason to seven years' imprisonment, and Winnie Mason to five years' imprisonment. Harriet Wheeldon was found not guilty.

EFFICACY OF SUBMARINISM.

GERMAN DOUBTS.

AMSTERDAM, March 11th.

In Berlin doubts as to the efficacy of submarinism are being expressed.

Herr Reisser, president of the Hansa League, said the object of the blockade was not to force Britain to her knees, but to produce a desire for an understanding.

Count Reventlow has attacked Herr Reisser, declaring that Germany must dictate peace to Britain.

The *Vorwaerts*, in an article, says that Count Reventlow's aims mean a tremendous prolongation of the war, and concludes by stating that it is impossible to starve Britain.

German papers accuse agrarians in Prussia of withholding supplies from the rest of the Empire.

BERNSTORFF.

LONDON, March 10th.

Count von Bernstorff has arrived at Christiania.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

PRESIDENT'S AGREEMENT WITH RUPTURE POLICY.

LONDON, March 10th.

Telegrams from Peking state that the withdrawal of the Premier's resignation is regarded as indicating that the President has finally agreed to the Cabinet's policy of a rupture of diplomatic negotiations with Germany and possibly an alliance with the *Entente*.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

PREMIER AND MINISTERS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

SHANGHAI, March 11th.

Yesterday the Premier and five Cabinet Ministers were present in both Houses of Parliament and reported on the question of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany.

In the Lower House a vote of confidence in the Senate was adopted by a majority.

LIANG CHI-CHAO.

Mr. Liang Chi-chao left Tientsin yesterday for Peking.

PREMIER'S TEA PARTY.

Members of Parliament to the number of 371 have been invited by the Premier to a tea-party at which the diplomatic question will be the subject of conference.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

According to Peking papers the Government has telegraphed to all the provinces that intimation of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany will be published to-morrow.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

COOL SUMMER FABRICS

for Ladies' and Children's Washing Dresses.

A SPECIAL DISPLAY IS NOW BEING MADE AT

WHITEAWAY'S



FRENCH CREPE.

A very Soft Draping, light weight Material, printed in the daintiest possible designs.

These cannot fail to please you.

Fast Colours. Width 40 ins.

PRICE $1.35.

FLAKED VOILE.

A Durable Material in plain white and also printed in pretty floral designs.

Very Soft, Fast Colours and quite new.

Width 40 ins.

PRICE $1.00.

FLORAL VOILES.

An excellent line of double width printed Voiles. Small and attractive Floral designs, in various Colours. Fast Colours.

Width 42 ins.

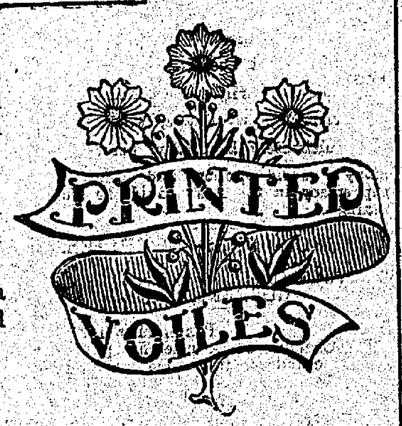
PRICE 70 cts. a yard.

FANCY VOILES.

A good range of colours in a large stripe or spot. Smart and effective.

Width 28 ins.

PRICE 60 cts. a yard.



THREE "TOOTAL" LINES.

TOOTAL'S PIQUE

in a Fine or Coarse Cord.

Width 40 ins.

PRICE $1.50 a yard.

"TOBRALCO."

A Silky Cotton Fabric that retains its glossiness after washing.

Width 30 ins.

White Price 60 cts. a yard.

Colours Price 70 cts. a yard.

Fast Colours.

"TARANTULLE."

The New Cambric for home-sewn lingerie.

Width 40 ins.

"STANDARD" Price 50 cts.

"FINE" Price 80 cts.

"SUPER FINE" Price 95 cts.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ld.,

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

5.15 p.m.—St. George's Day Meeting at City Hall.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"Mr. Manhattan."

Friday, 16th March:—

9 p.m.—Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Annual Meeting in the Institution Rooms.

Saturday, 17th March:—

Dance at Kingsclere.

Tuesday, 27th March:—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

WHEN YOU WAKE TO-MORROW MORNING

to-day's liverishness, biliousness, or sick-headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of

PINKETTES

to-night. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NATIONALISTS WISH TO FORCE AN ELECTION.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CRITICISED.

LONDON, March 9th.

It is stated that the withdrawal of the Nationalists from the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons was decided at a Party meeting earlier in the day.

It is believed that they will now attempt to make the position of the Government untenable with a view to an election.

The *Morning Post's* Lobby correspondent thinks that Mr. Redmond is disinclined to consider favourably Mr. Asquith's proposal as it would produce nothing tangible for months. The correspondent says he has reason to believe that the Dominion statesmen are unwilling to be drawn into British domestic politics.

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The *Daily Graphic* regards Mr. Lloyd George's offer as a step backward to unrest.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

COLLISION DURING FOG.

LONDON, March 9th.

The War Office announces that the transport *Mendi*, with the final batch of South African native labourers, collided with another vessel in a thick fog off the Isle of wight on February 21st.

Twelve Europeans and 191 natives were saved; 10 Europeans and 615 natives were drowned.

THE PEOPLE'S FOOD THREATENED.

MORE DRASTIC IMPORT RESTRICTIONS FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, March 8th.

Sir Edward Carson, in a speech at the Aldwych Club, said we had not yet satisfactorily solved the submarine problem. The situation threatened the people's food and more drastic restrictions on imports were pending, but we would stick it to the end no matter what Germany did. He mentioned that Germans had laid mines as far apart as the Cape of Good Hope and Colombo.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

LONDON, March 8th.

The Dardanelles report remarks that the death of Lord Kitchener made it impossible to state his opinions and aims with the same confidence as in the case of living witnesses. The difficulty was enhanced owing to Lord Kitchener's insisting upon the strictest secrecy in respect to all matters connected with military operations. Everything possible was done, however, to ascertain his views and intentions by examining records and inquiring from his close associates. It was regretted particularly in this regard that Colonel Fitzgerald, who was probably better acquainted with Lord Kitchener's opinions than anyone else, shared Lord Kitchener's fate. The necessity of doing justice to the living as well as to the dead impelled the Commission to reveal completely Lord Kitchener's action in connection with the Dardanelles.

The report emphasises that when the attack on the Dardanelles was being considered Lord Kitchener occupied a unique position, and quotes the passage in the evidence of Mr. Churchill saying, Lord Kitchener absolutely dominated our counsels. His decisions were invariably accepted as final. Scarcely anyone ever ventured to argue with him. Respect for the man, sympathy with him in his immense labours, confidence in his professional judgment and the belief that he had plans deeper and wider than any we could see, silenced misgiving disputes.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

REPORT NOT YET WRITTEN.

LONDON, March 8th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the report of the Mesopotamia Commission was not yet written. He declined to promise, before receiving the report, that it should be published in its entirety.

"A SUBLIME MEMORY."

KAISER'S PRAISE OF COUNT ZEPPELIN.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Kaiser has telegraphed his condolence to Countess Zeppelin in extravagant terms. He says "I feel the death of this excellent man most painfully. The whole of Germany unites with me in mourning one of the greatest sons of the Fatherland. His successes in the air have rendered his name immortal far beyond Germany. His memory will always remain sublime and dear to me.—Wilhelm."

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, March 8th.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the discussion on the Indian Import duties would be on the 14th inst., on the resolution authorising the grant from India.

THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

GENEROUS GIFT FROM THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has accepted the Nizam of Hyderabad's gift of £100,000 sterling towards the anti-submarine campaign.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, March 8th.

Messrs. Montagu's report states that the market is exceptionally quiet. The supplies from America are again scanty. Business is small. The demand is more general, including some Indian bear covering.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SITUATION IN AMERICA.

AUTHORITY TO ARM MERCHANTMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

Mr. Lansing and Mr. Gregory (Attorney General) have both advised President Wilson that he has full authority to arm merchantmen immediately, but as the Senate has revised its rules in order to prevent further filibustering, it is believed that Mr. Wilson will immediately call an extra session of Congress to consider the matter.

MEXICO AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 9th.

The United States Government is semi-officially advised that Mexico City is in direct wireless communication with Germany. An investigation has been ordered.

U.S. MARINES LAND IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

Four hundred American marines have landed at Santiago de Cuba, as a precaution against any rebel attack.

THE "YARROWDALE" PRISONERS RELEASED.

AMSTERDAM, March 8th.

The neutrals from the steamer *Yarrowdale*, including the Americans, have been released.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

SUGGESTED COMMITTEES OF MANAGEMENT.

LONDON, March 7th.

The *Times* says that arrangements are being considered to extend the shipping requisitioning scheme, mentioned on March 3rd, to the services to India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits, China, Japan and the Persian Gulf.

The *Times* adds that as regards the outward services it would seem that business could be efficiently controlled by three main committees representing respectively (1) the Persian Gulf, Karachi and Bombay; (2) Calcutta, Colombo and Burma; and (3) the Far East. It would probably also be desirable to form committees of management with respect to Homeward loading.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

MR. ASQUITH SEEKS A DISCUSSION.

LONDON, March 8th.

Mr. Asquith has given notice that he will ask for an early opportunity for a discussion of the Dardanelles Report, and also for the publication of the evidence on which it is purported to be founded.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S DEATH.

AMSTERDAM, March 9th.

Count Zeppelin died at Charlottenburg, from inflammation of the lungs.

SEVERE FROST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY SNOWFALL.

LONDON, March 9th.

Severe frost is general in Britain. There have been heavy snowfalls in many counties.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, March 10th.

The Nationalists frequently interrupted, questioning the Premier during his Home Rule speech.

Mr. Dillon angrily asserted:—"You are turning your back on Home Rule."

When the Premier was dealing with the Polish parallel, Mr. Dillon interrupted:—"What will you say to the Sinn Feiners?" and Mr. Lloyd George replied:—"I will say to them 'You can have Home Rule for the asking, but we won't put under your heel people who do not want your rule.'"

When the Nationalists left the House they shook their fists in the direction of the Treasury Bench. One shouted out "Hangman Carson."

CIVILIAN MOBILISATION IN FRANCE.

MEN AND WOMEN TO BE ENROLLED.

PARIS, March 9th.

The amended Government Bill for the mobilisation of civilians provides for the voluntary enrolment of both sexes from 17 years to 60 years, with eventual compulsion.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING FOR SUPREMACY IN THE AIR.

RECORD NUMBER OF MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, March 8th.

A feature of the recent fighting has been the resumption of the struggle for supremacy in the air.

Sir Douglas Haig said yesterday that the enemy had determinedly but unsuccessfully attempted to stop British aerial work. They had sent up a greater number of machines and much fighting resulted during which three hostile machines were felled and three driven down damaged. Four British machines were felled and seven are missing.

The *communiques* mention that altogether 56 aeroplanes have been brought down on the Western Front during the last two days, a record unparalleled since July 1st. The Germans claim that 33 of these were Allied machines. On Monday and yesterday the British *communiques* admitted that six were felled and 12 missing. British airmen accounted for 20 and the French for three of the 23 German aeroplanes felled.

RAIDING PARTIES.

LONDON, March 10th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that last evening the enemy launched five raids upon the trenches to the north of Wulverghem and re-attacked with four parties this morning. Only one party in each case reached the trenches. The enemy left some prisoners and there are from 20 to 30 British missing. We raided the first line to the south of Biaches, damaged dugouts and inflicted many casualties.

STRATEGIC POSITION CAPTURED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, March 8th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the weather has improved, an easterly wind drying the ground.

Details are now coming in of the recent fights. The most notable was the taking of Rospignol Wood, a strategic position strongly held by the Germans after the evacuation of Gommecourt. The British attacked on the 8th inst., and captured the main trench in 2½ hours, but stiff close quarters fighting for the possession of the two reserve trenches resulted in a deadlock. At midnight the British temporarily withdrew while the guns bombarded the trenches till dawn. Then the infantry attacked and cleared the trenches. They found the Wood deserted. The Germans had evacuated the ridge. The number of corpses found showed that the enemy casualties were most heavy.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

ENEMY POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 9th.

A French *communique* says:—Our attack yesterday between Buttemesnil and Maison de Champagne was brilliantly successful. Despite snowstorms rendering marching difficult we carried enemy positions on a front of 1,500 metres to a depth of 600 to 800 metres. A violent German counter-attack on the left of the sector in the evening was repulsed with grenades, after an obstinate struggle, with serious enemy losses. We took 136 prisoners, including three officers.

Two enemy attempts to take the trench at Avocourt Wood failed under our fire.

A FURTHER ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 9th.

A French official message says:—We entered and wrecked enemy trenches at several points south of Roye.

The Germans three times counter-attacked furiously the positions we captured yesterday in the sector of Maison de Champagne, but our curtain Maxim fire everywhere shattered the efforts of the enemy, who were obliged to retire, leaving numerous dead.

We progressed during the day and captured fresh trenches north of the Buttemesnil Maison de Champagne road. We took 170 prisoners in this region.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, March 9th.

A wireless German official message says:—We entered the English position to the west of Wytschaete and took 37 prisoners.

The French attacked to the south of Ripont and penetrated trenches and took height 185 and Champagnette. Our counter-attack regained the trench dominating the height. The farm remains in French hands.

Between the Trotus and Uz valleys we stormed the high ridge of Magyaros adjacent to the Russian positions and took 604 prisoners.

During February we lost 24 aeroplanes and the enemy lost 91.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLEFIELD OF THE ANCRE.

BLINDING SNOW AND SQUALLS.

LONDON, March 9th.

A correspondent at Headquarters, writing on March 8th, says that a furious gale is sweeping the battlefield of the Ancre, blinding snow and squalls sometimes making it impossible to see more than a few hundred feet, hampering the aircraft. The troops are working on new lines and the ground has again frozen, facilitating transport.

The enemy is most active in improving his front before Bapaume.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHORT LIVED SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 9th.

A wireless Italian official message says:—The enemy penetrated lines to the west of Castagnavizza but were outthrown.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, March 9th.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We threw back an enemy attack in the Mitiau region. The enemy captured three heights to the north-west of Okna. The attacks to the west of Okna failed.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

LONDON, March 9th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—We destroyed fortifications at Mirzonilkeine, north-west of Erzindjan. Our scouts advanced 16½ miles south-west of Sakkiz.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAPID ADVANCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GRAVE TROUBLE FOR TURKEY.

PARIS, March 8th.

The newspapers are paying great attention to the rapidity of the advance in Mesopotamia. They predict that it will have deep effect throughout Western Asia and will probably mean grave trouble for Turkey, who must bitterly regret the handing over of several Divisions of troops to Germany and Bulgaria, when they are urgently needed at home.

THE MALARIA DEATH RATE.

Statistics prove that Malaria kills more people every year in the hot countries of the East than any other disease, an appalling fact when one considers that most of these deaths were preventable.

Not so many years ago Science was still groping in the dark as to the cause of Malaria, and knew of but one palliative and of no cure. But now it is positively known that the cause lies in the blood in the form of bacteria, and thousands of sufferers have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a positive remedy.

The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure Malaria is because they act directly and immediately upon the blood, cleansing it of the malarial poison, and restoring to it an abundance of red corpuscles in place of those destroyed by the malarial germs.

A course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for you what they have done for others. Obtainable of medicine vendors everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai. 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles $8, post free.

Large supplies of "MONTSERRAT" Lime Juice have recently been shipped from London. Give an order to your storekeeper to-day.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WIRE MERCHANTS.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

A CURE FOR YOU!

THERAPION

THIRD SUBMARINE SEASON.

MURDER AS BEFORE.

[BY "THE TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

When the new German Note and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech are analysed, there is very little in them that is novel from a naval point of view. The main difference between this blockade and those which have been threatened before is that the fighting weapons to be employed are more numerous, and possess greater powers both of offence and endurance. The danger zones not only include the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, but extend to those of the Allies and to the Eastern Mediterranean. Presumably they will reach to any quarter of the globe to which the "U" boats can travel and maintain themselves. From the manner in which the declaration has been made, it is clearly intended to carry a wider and more serious menace to neutrals than any of the earlier Notes.

THE 1915 CAMPAIGN.

This is the third time that the German authorities have inaugurated a campaign with the avowed purpose of blockading the British Isles and starving us into submission. In February, 1915, it was officially announced that the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, were proclaimed a war region, in which any enemy merchant vessel found was liable to be destroyed without warning to the crew or passengers. Neutral ships were also to incur danger within the war region.

During the same campaign the *Lusitania*, the *Falaba*, the *Arabic*, and many other passenger vessels, as well as relief ships bound for Belgium, were sunk without warning and without any attempt to ensure the safety of the helpless people on board them.

A ruthlessness and complete disregard of the laws of humanity were shown in this campaign such as it will be difficult to exceed. In the first three months 15 neutral vessels were destroyed and six lives lost in them, as announced by the Admiralty on May 17th, 1915. Two months later it was officially announced that the number of persons killed as the result of attacks by German submarines on neutral merchant vessels was 22. At this time also 1,550 persons had been killed by attacks on British merchant ships. Over 1,000 lives were lost when the *Lusitania* was sunk on May 17th, 1915.

In April, the submarines began to sink fishing trawlers in large numbers. To illustrate their methods, the case of the *Vanila* may be recalled. This trawler was sunk by a torpedo, and when the trawler *Ferma* endeavoured to rescue her crew she, too, was fired at and driven off, so that all hands in the *Vanilla* were lost. The Admiralty announced at the time that: "This killing of fisherfolk for no military purpose should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character committed within a week. Careful record is kept of these events."

There was, therefore, in the blockade of 1915 an exhibition of every kind of ruthlessness and contempt of the laws of nations and humanity. That blockade failed owing to the measures taken by the British Navy to cope with it, Mr. Balfour attributing the diminution of effort on the part of the Germans to the fact that they had recognized that "deeds which were merely crimes in May, in September were seen to be blunders."

THE 1916 CAMPAIGN.

The pretext put forward for the campaign of 1915 had been that, in using her sea power to blockade Germany, Great Britain was acting illegally; and the excuse for the destruction of neutral shipping was an alleged misuse of neutral flags by order of the British Government. When, in February, 1916, a new campaign was instituted, with the promise of fresh surprises, the pretext put forward was that the British Admiralty were arming merchantmen with guns to be used for attack, as well as defence, against submarines. In both cases the basis of action was groundless.

The feature of the 1916 outburst was its wider range of activity. No special danger zone was mentioned. The countermeasures adopted by the British Navy forced the boats to operate further afield, and victims began in the autumn of 1915 to be sunk in the Mediterranean.

Although, owing to the naval precautions taken, they had had not the same amount of success in home waters as in 1915, cases like the *Sussex*, a cross-Channel passenger steamer from which 100 lives were lost, and the *Zent*, which was sunk with her entire crew, although five minutes' grace would have enabled them to escape, were typical. In the Mediterranean the victims were more numerous, and that there might have been more casualties was shown by a list of encounters, in which armed steamers got the better of their submarine antagonists, which was issued by the German Government. As an instance of the brutal methods employed, it may be said that from about a dozen small ships destroyed in the first 17th days of April, 1916, 124 merchant seamen lost their lives.

All these cold and glaring facts of the outrages which mark the submarine war at every stage of its progress indicate the hypocrisy of the Germans in making promises to America. That the ruthlessness of so many of the U-boat commanders was not accidental is proved by the circumstances that no officer was ever punished, nor his action disclaimed, for attacking a British or neutral merchantman without warning. On the contrary, it is believed that Commander Valentiner, who, it is claimed in Germany, was the officer responsible for the sinking of the *Lusitania*, was decorated for that act.

"THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

[BY JOHN LEYLAND.]

In the very remarkable address which President Wilson delivered to the United States Senate on the subject of the world after the war he delivered himself of some astonishing views concerning the "freedom of the seas." H said that "The paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free; the freedom of the seas is the *sine qua non* of peace, equality and co-operation." He admitted that something of a radical sort would have to be achieved before the seas could be made "free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind," but to him "the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling." Dr. Wilson is evidently in agreement on this matter with Herr Dernburg, Count Bernstoff, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the august master of these distinguished personages. Herr Dernburg, speaking at New York in January, 1915, proclaimed, with great frankness, that the seas should be "plied exclusively by the merchant marines of all nations." Troops and war machines and materials must be rigidly excluded from traversing the seas, though these could freely be transported across the land. In August of the same year Count Bernstorff, in outlining certain peace terms, included "freedom of the seas" among them, and especially never again must England make the North Sea "tributary water." It was in the same month that the Imperial Chancellor, when the president of the United Press of New York had telegraphically asked the Kaiser, then at Warsaw, for a "lead" on the then existing situation, replied on his master's behalf that "far across the frontiers of Germany this peace for which we are striving will guarantee to all nationalities the freedom of the oceans."

THE GERMAN IDEA.

It is a fact familiar to students of history that the freedom which Dr. Wilson and the Germans now claim has always been the desire of the States which have come into conflict with the supreme Sea Power. It has pleased them to describe us as the "tyrants of the sea." After the disaster to the Russian arms at Friedland, when the Treaty of Alliance between Napoleon and Alexander was concluded at Tilsit, on July 7th, 1807, it was provided that if England would not accept the mediation of Russia and agree that the flags of all the Powers should enjoy equal and perfect independence on the seas, the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Lisbon should be called upon to close their ports to the English, to recall their ambassadors and to declare war upon us. It would be remarkable, if it were not for the fact that Englishmen are sometimes apt to chastise themselves, that in this country there have been exalted persons who have lent an ear to pleadings of this kind. Lord Grey himself admitted that the freedom of the seas might be a question to receive attention after the war in connection with other proposals for limiting the scope of naval and military operations. This utterance aroused considerable protest and its ambiguity puzzled many people. Ambiguity, it may be remarked, is characteristic of the claim of all advocates of freedom of the seas. They never tell us what they mean. Few of them are so bold as Herr Dernburg, who blandly declared that war should be excluded from the sphere of Germany's weakness, and be left uncontrolled in the region of her strength. Mr. Balfour in an interview last May with Mr. Edward Marshall, the well-known American journalist, was right in saying that behind law there must be power, and President Wilson himself acknowledges this fact, for last year he put his hand to the new gigantic naval programme of the United States, and to esimates of £63,160,000, being the largest sum ever devoted to naval purposes by any nation at peace in a single year.

We may now attempt to discover what "freedom of the seas" can possibly mean. It cannot have anything to do with times of peace, in which the sea is much freer than is the land. The growth of German trade and sea-borne commerce was altogether unhindered before the war, and the Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher-Lloyd lines flourished amazingly. Nor did any other country suffer from any restriction at sea. Freedom of the seas, therefore, can apply only to time of war. Except for war we are all in favour of it, first, last, and all the time. As a minimum, this "freedom" would imply that at sea private individuals would be unmolested in person or in property. War would not be directed against them. Blockade for military purposes might continue, but commercial blockade would be at an end. In this war German and neutral merchant vessels would carry German supplies into German ports or neutral ports for German use, and would carry German exports to neutral countries. There would be no contraband except in articles exclusively useful for war purposes. There would be no blockade of Germany such as we are applying. A high and vital function of the Fleet would be done away with.

LORD LOREBURN'S QUESTION.

The principles stated above were indicated by Lord Loreburn in his volume, "Capture at Sea" (being a plea for its abolition), 1913. He could not understand the difference between 1,000 bushels of wheat in a ship and 1,000 bushels in a barn, why one should be confiscated and the other paid for; why a naval officer may seize any enemy merchant ship and whatever property it contains, while the like procedure is understood to be interdicted on land. The answer to this questioning is, of course, that sea warfare differs wholly and entirely from land warfare.

The right use of naval power is a matter for naval officers, though Lord Loreburn thought that in these matters they have no conclusive authority. But the real meaning of "freedom of the sea," even in the bare form of abolition of capture, would be to diminish that sea power which is the breath of life to this country. Its consequences would be to convert the Navy into a sort of glorified police force. President Wilson would seem to regard the exercise of sea power as in some sort immoral, because in time of war it operates in restraint of trade, and the Germans naturally would add that its immorality is the deeper because it enables Great Britain to interfere with Germany's food supplies. This compulsion which we exercise is inherent in sea power, as history and reason alike teach us. How would the Germans liberate the seas if they were victorious? Finally it may be asked, with what purpose was the High Seas Fleet built, and why is President Wilson supporting a policy which will make the United States the second naval Power in the world? The conclusion is plain. We must uphold our maritime rights which we exercise only in war to the full. The Germans have nothing to complain of *in* our sea supremacy. Under its *aegis* they created the great fabric of their oceanic trade and internal prosperity. It is only peace that can bring back to us the conditions that have been lost. Peace cannot be brought back with the abdication of a main function of our sea power.—*Daily Chronicle.*

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMAN MENACE TO NEUTRALS.

WARNING BY FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT FRENCH.

"Are the small neutral countries adjacent to Germany in danger of being overrun by the Teutonic armies, and in their turn treated as Belgium and others have been treated?"

This was a question put to Field-Marshal Lord French by Mr. Edward Price Bell, London correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, in the course of a conversation in his office, overlooking the Horse Guards Parade.

He replied: "I certainly think so."

"How much can the Central Empires add to their military strength by impressing Belgians, Serbians, Poles, and Roumanians? How many scores of thousands of Germans may be thrown into the fighting fronts as a result of these impressments?"

Lord French, speaking with characteristic animation and directness, said:—

"Field fortification and spade work are of far more importance and value to-day than at any previous time in the history of war. If the manual labour, thus entailed can be carried out by impressing the populations of countries which have been subjugated by hostile troops, this, of course, would add immensely to the strength of the fighting fronts.

SUBJUGATION OF STATES.

"There are many other ways in which the populations of subjugated countries can be used, and principally it is necessary to consider and determine the military value of impressed men on lines of communication. This, also, is of much increased importance in war to-day. It is difficult to assess this extra strength in actual figures."

"If Germany were to give Holland, Denmark, Norway, and perhaps Sweden the choice of joining her or being subjugated, what would be the effect upon Germany's military position?"

"The subjugation of these other States," replied Lord French, "will increase German military power in proportion as her military strength has been enhanced by impressing the populations of the smaller countries she already has overrun."

"Then are all these little States about Germany in the nature of life buoys that she might seize if she were sinking?"

"Yes, I think so."

WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE GIVEN TO BELGIUM.

"If there had not been an overwhelming case for charity in Belgium what would the Allies have done?" I inquired.

"The strictly military interests of the Allies as regard Belgium, when that country had been occupied, leaving out of account all questions of humanity, would have been to apply the blockade to Belgium in the same way as to the Central Empires themselves.

"The right to blockade friendly or neutral territory occupied by an enemy is clearly recognised by The Hague Convention, and this recognition indicates what the military interests of a belligerent must be."

"What are these military interests? That is to say, what has it cost the Allies to be humane rather than military in Belgium?"

"Britain and France have contributed to the Relief Commission for Belgium, not counting what has been spent for the relief of Northern France, something like £22,000,000, at a very rough estimate. This is hard cash, spent in purchases of foodstuffs, freights, and so forth.

"The Allies have reduced the tonnage at their disposal in order to supply the needs of Belgium. In one month of 1916 ships chartered by the Relief Commission made 34 voyages from Canadian, United States, and Argentine ports to Rotterdam, and the Allies have lost some 12 ships in the course of the relief work.

"Indirect cost to the Allies has been even greater. In spite of all efforts to protect Belgian supplies and property the Germans have taken large amounts of livestock and foodstuffs from the country.

"Far more serious, however, has been the gigantic financial robbery carried out by the Germans in Belgium. This now must amount, at a very rough estimate, to £100,000,000.

"More serious still, if possible, have been the German seizures of raw materials and machinery of every kind."

AMUSING STREET SCENE.

I was a witness the other day of an amusing street scene, says a writer in the *Daily News*. A lady was standing on the pavement admiring a shop window when a horse just behind her tossed its head and brought its nosebag down on her back. She turned with a face of scarlet and smote on the left ear an inoffensive youth who was seeking to pass between her and the horse. For a second or two the situation was somewhat strained, until a gallant officer, also a witness, explained the circumstances to both parties, who parted with mutual protestations of goodwill, the lady's scarlet transferring itself to the youth's ear. The horse went on with his dinner.

MORE SLAVE RAIDS IN BELGIUM.

NOTABLES TAKEN AS HOSTAGES.

AN ACT OF REVENGE.

We learn from a trustworthy source (says *The Times*) that the first fortnight of January was marked by very serious events connected with the taking of young men in a number of communes in the Campine near Antwerp.

When they saw that the Germans were systematically deporting, not only the few unemployed but those who had never been out of work, farm labourers, cobblers, etc., and even those who had private means, such as landowners, clerks, and others, the men resolved to flee rather than to follow the German soldiers. They succeeded in eluding both the German cavalry and infantry who guarded them, and they reached the woods and moors, which are very extensive in that part of the country.

Up till now, in spite of the chase organized by the Germans, they are still living in the wilds.

Furious at being thwarted, the German authorities are taking drastic measures.

On Wednesday, January 10th, at 4 a.m., the soldiers suddenly descended on Zandhoven and seized the burgomaster, a local brewer, and a county official. In spite of his years, he is over 70, the burgomaster was dragged off to prison at Malines.

At Kessel also, three leading citizens were imprisoned, amongst them the mayor, who is 60 years of age. At Berlaer, a lawyer, a school-teacher, and a councillor met the same fate. At Pulle, all the members of the council were seized at 3 o'clock in the morning.

At Halle, an agricultural locality, where there was not a man out of work, as all the workmen had fled, a German patrol summoned the parish clerk, in the middle of the night, to give them a list of the most important people of the district. He refused, and offered himself as hostage. The officer commanding the patrol thereupon seized the brewer and the squire.

A similar scene occurred at Heyst-op-den-Berg, where the lawyer and two notables were seized. At Bouchaut they took the mayor and several notables.

All these hostages, aged men, men of authority and moderate views, were haled from their beds in the middle of the night, carried off to Malines, and brutally thrust into the common prison. On what charge? The Germans themselves were obliged to admit that there was none, and so they declared that they held these men as hostages in order that the runaways should give themselves up. This is the repetition of the abominable system, illegal according to both international and natural law, by which, during the invasion of Belgium, the Germans seized civilians and held them responsible for any attack by enemy troops.

Naturally the measure has had no effect. The workmen who have escaped deportation have not returned, and the notables are still in prison. On the other hand, the Germans have billeted their soldiers on the richest people in the guilty villages. And we know what this billeting means. Furthermore, in the whole district, the inhabitants are forbidden to go out of doors after 3 p.m. By this means agricultural and economic life is seriously hampered.

But in the woods and moors, in spite of hunger and cold, the runaways remain obstinately at bay and will not give themselves up for fear of being obliged to work for the enemy.

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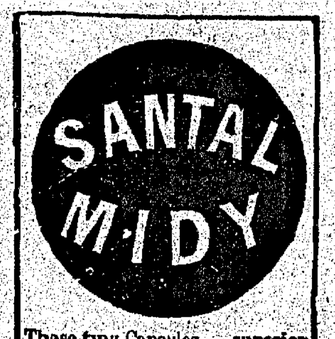
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OF THE

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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	13th	April.
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

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Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers	to sail
"REMBRANDT" ...	23RD MARCH.
"GOENTOER" ...	6TH APRIL.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers

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Shipbuilders, Salvors, Repairers, Boilermakers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

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Piers and Slipways taking vessels up to 3,000 tons.

Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.

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Pei-tsiho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
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Taku.	Kewkiang.	Samshui.
Antung.	Hankow.	Kongmoon.
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	Shasi.	Wuchowfu.
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Kiaochau.	Santu.	Hokow.
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Swatow.	Lungkow	Hunchun.
Lungchingchun.		

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Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Kiyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodate	Anping.
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Vladivostock. Nicolajevsk.

COREA.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo
Chemulpo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo,
Ansan.	Pingyang.	Songchin.

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Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu
	Borneo.	
Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo	

BANGKOK.

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.

Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

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NETHERLANDS INDIA.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 18th Mar., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 21st Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	13th Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	16th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hako Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA...	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, Mar., at Noon.	28th
	§ AWA MARU Capt. Hayashi	13,500	TUESDAY May, at Noon.	1st
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.				
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.				
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.				
MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kamada	9,000	MONDAY, Mar.	12th
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, Mar., at 10 A.M.	16th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	TOYORA MARU Capt. Shimidzu	9,000	MONDAY, Mar., at 10 A.M.	12th
	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irisawa	21,000	THURSDAY, Mar., at 11 A.M.	15th
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	FRIDAY, Mar., at 11 A.M.	23rd

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK ... MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
R. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 293 and 295

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed		Leave Hongkong	
NIPPON MARU ...	11,0 0	15 knots	MON.,	26th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21 knots	MON.,	2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	14 knots	MON.,	16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000	18 knots	SATUR.,	28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	18 knots	SATUR.,	12th May.
TENYO MARU	22,600	21 knots	WED.,	23rd May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G$2.50 ... " G$437.50.

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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

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TELEPHONE 291. 67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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TELEPHONE 740. 2

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"BURMA MARU"	THURSDAY,	15th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	SATURDAY,	31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	15th Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 49

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including Gold Coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold;

All manufactures of Silver other that Silver Watches and Silver Watch Cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration:—

(1) The full name and address of the addressee.

(2) A Statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.0 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow ... Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	2.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	— —
Canton Samshui and Wuchow ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Sanmei ...	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays	
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS:
OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost?

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Brass Bedsteads, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local remedy again appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and burnished on the shortest notice.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Polished and Plated. 27

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 11th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.95	29.97	29.91
Temperature ...	64	60	64
Humidity ...	72	74	73
Wind Direction ...	East	East	East
" Force ...	5	5	4
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 10th 67

Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 12th to 18th March.

Days of Week or	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height	Low Water H'kong. Mean Time.	Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m	ft. in
Mon.	12	m 10 59	5 9	m 4 53	2 2
		11 34 a	5 3	5 10 a	1 9
Tues.	13	m 11 33	6 2	m 5 5	2 6
				6 10 a	1 3
Wed.	14	m 0 26	4 6	m 5 35	2 3
		0 16 a	6 3	7 18 a	2 1
Thurs.	15	m 1 34	4 1	m 5 45	3 2
		1 7 a	6 4	8 51 a	2 1
Fri.	16	m 3 6	3 7	m 6 14	3 4
		2 4 a	6 4	10 28 a	1 9
Sater.	17	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
		3 26 a	6 5	11 44 a	1 6
Sun.	18	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
		4 57 a	6 6		

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 10th.
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	2/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	2/4⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/4⅛
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	334
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	334½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	50⅜
Credits, at 90 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight ...	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	108½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos ...	111
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	99⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand ...	125⅜
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ...	3 3/32 m. s.
ON SAIGON.—On demand ...	2 31/32 m. s.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand ...	66
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	...$8.40 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	...$ 48.00
BAR SILVER, per oz ...	37-8d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent
Hongkong..	20 cents pieces..	$0.03 Premium.
Hongkong ..	10 "	0.05 "
Canton	20 " —	$0.35 discount.
Canton....	10 "	$0.40 "

HONGKONG'S FAVOURITE VIRGINIA CIGARETTE.

"Embassy" No 77 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

EMBASSY No. 77,

"Embassy" No 77 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

HAND-MADE FROM SPECIALLY SELECTED LEAF.

15

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 10TH MARCH, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai ...	$125	$680, sellers		24 16/- for 1916
INSURANCES.—				
Cantons	$50	$370		$25 for 1914
China Fires	$20	$155, buyers		$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fires	$50	$355, sales		$27 for 1914
North Chinas	£5	Tls. 150		27½ for 1915
Unions	$100	$890, sel.		$60 for 1914
Yangtszes	$40	$350		$18 for 1914
SHIPPING.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$95, sales		$14 for year ending 31.12.16 $1.25 for 1916 [30.6.16
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18½, s. & b.		
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$41½		3/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	£5	121, buyers		10/- int. for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$83		$2.10 for year ending 30.4.16
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugars	$100	$113, buy.		$12 for 1915
Malabon Sugars	P30	$33		Ps. 5 for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—				$4 and for bonus of $2 for 1916
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$81, sellers		$2½ int. for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$125		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 82½, buy.		
LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—				
Central Estates	$100	$93		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$102		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$91, sellers		$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	8⅝		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$55		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$69, sellers		$5.25 for 1916
OILS.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 18½, sal.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31.10.15
Shells	£1	103/-		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	£1	23/-		6% for 1915/16
MINING.—				
Kailans	£1	36/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.16
Raubs	£1	$2.35		None since 1910
Tronoh	£1	30/-, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 140, buy		Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 11½, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 116½, s. & b.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	Tls. 3½, sales		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.—				
China Borneos	$12	$8, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Lights	$5	$4.65, buy.		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$8.20, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$24		$3 for year ending 31.7.16
Green Island Cement	$10	$11, buyers		60 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$49		$2.25 for year ending 29.2.16
Hongkong Ices	$25	$160		$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$31, sellers		$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		None for year ending 31.5.16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$7.20, s. & b.		Int. 7% account 1916
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9.80		7½ for year ending
Do. New	$1	$1		do. [30.4.16
Steam Laundries	$5	$34		25 cents for year ending 31.5.16
Union Waterboats	$10	$15½, buy.		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$62½, buyers		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$3.90	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.90	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.35	30 p. c.	—
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.00	42½ p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$3.10	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Makka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$2.45	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.90	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.40	25 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$5.30	23 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$22.50	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London ...			3/2½		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS" TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED. INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsangshsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkiu. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tuchsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihsuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Teitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG, PEKING, Kuoka's Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [182

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds " 5,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917. [104

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [82

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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